Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1806. [No. 1638.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

For Freight or Charter,

The fast sailing Schooner
PATSEY,
Mark Butts, master;

Burthen about 500 barrels, in complete order to receive a cargo. For particulars apply to the master on board, or

Daniel M'Clean.

June 19. d

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP
A N N,
Charles Bradford, Master;

Burthen 350 hogsheads tobacco. She is a fine strong ship, well found, and will be ready to take in a cargo in 10 days.

Apply to
Robert T. Hooe & Co.

May 31 d

For Freight or Charter,

THE
Ship AURORA,
John Titcomb, *Master*;

Burthen about 350 hogsheads of tobacco. She was to sail from Newburyport the 8th instant, and will in Hampton Roads for orders. Should immediate application be made, she would, doubtless, be here in 8 or 10 days, and in complete order for the reception of a cargo.

Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have now landing from sloop Ranger,
Five bales Beerboon Gurrahs.

June 10. d

For LIVERPOOL—direct,

THE SHIP
ENTERPRIZE,
Captain Colcord,

(A fine new vessel, about 300 hhds. burthen.) One half the cargo being engaged the balance will be taken on moderate terms, and if addressed to Messrs. *Logan, Lenox & Co.* the usual advances will be made.

Wm. HODGSON.

June 6. d

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24 hogsheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Soal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale, by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26. d

JOHN G. LADD
Has for Sale,
300 barrels New-England Rum,
150 bolts best Russia Sail Canvas,
100 do. Ravens Duck,
6 bales Beerboon Gurrahs,
2 do. fine Blue Baftas,
A few pieces French Duck, and Ticklenburgs of a good quality.
Irish Linens, Britannias, Platillas, &c.

June 18. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make Payments to either of the subscribers

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
At his STORE near Col. RAMSAY'S wharf;

Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof—old, and of an excellent flavor
Old French Brandy in pipes
New England Rum in hogsheads, pipes and barrels
Molasses in hogsheads
Mould Candles, of a good quality
Cargo Beef, no. 1, Massachusetts inspection
Russia Duck, of a superior quality
Ravens Duck, light and stout
German Oznaburgs, and Gunny Bags
Marble Tile
A new Mahogany Side-Board.

June 20.

FOR SALE,
On CONWAY'S WHARF,
28 Puncheons 4th Proof Jamaica Spirits.

Apply to
Marsteller & Young.

June 5. d

Colston and Turner,
Have received from New York, and are now opening at their *Linen Store*, on Royal street, opposite Mr. James Russel's,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths, brown Holands, Platillas, and Ticklenburgs.
And daily expect,
Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dowlass, Sheetings, Threads, &c.
Also for Sale,
A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks of Liverpool Salt.

May 9. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has just received by the latest arrivals a Land some assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonade Mull Muslins
Diagonal laced and pequet ditto
Cut gauze, japanned and honey-comb do.
Plain and figured lenos
Pequet crape
Plain cambric, jeconet and mull muslins
Plain & colored hair-corded cambric
India & British book muslin
Do. do. handkerchiefs
Leno veils
Lace cambric and tambored mull shawls
Honey-comb and imperial satinet do.
Undressed ginghams, chintz and calicoes
Silk and cotton chambrays
Italian Mantuas
Ribands
Italian sewing silk
Silk and cotton hosiery
Ladies' extra long silk and kid gloves
Habit do.
York tanned do.
Pic nic mits
Mens' gloves
Adelphi cotton in boxes
Wood's superfine cloths & cassimeres
Marseilles waistcoating
Nankeens
4-4 and 7-8 Irish linen
Shirting cotton
Long lawns
Linen Cambricks
Umbrellas
Bandanna handkerchiefs
Platillas
Dowlas
Creas
Ticklenburgh
Osnaburghs and rolls
Baftas
Gurrahs and
Selampoors.

ALSO,
FRESH TEAS,
Of a superior quality, in small Leaden canisters and by the pound.

May 6. d

BOTTLED BEER.

To-Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if encouraged, each succeeding morning,
A dray with BOTTLED BEER will go about town!

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

☞ Orders from the country and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice.—Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

SEED POTATOES.

I have received from New-York, 50 barrels of SEED POTATOES, of an *extraordinary good kind*, which I will sell low.

Mordecai Miller.

May 30. d

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony, from New York.

12 chests Young Hyson,
5 do. Hyson,
10 do. Hyson Skin,
Of the latest Importation.

Which will be sold on very moderate terms by
James Sanderson.

April 21. d

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the WASHINGTON SOCIETY, of Alexandria, will please to take notice, that a regular stated meeting of the said Society, will be held at Gadsby's hotel, on Friday, the *4th July* next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Society will move in procession at twelve o'clock, to the Presbyterian Church, where a Sermon will be delivered by their Chaplain.

By order of the Standing Committee,
G. DENEALE.

June 25. d

N. B. The Society, with others, will dine at Gadsby's.

The Subscribers have just Received,

By the Schooner REGULATOR, *Capt.* ROBERT B. ROBERTS, *and for sale on board said Sch'r, lying at Bayne and Cartwright's wharf,*

A Cargo of excellent Pine-Apples, Limes, Green Turtle, Plantins, and Bananas.

Abel Willis, *and*
Alexander Smith.

June 24. d6

A. WILLIS
Has just received and for sale at his Grocery Store,
A parcel of CHEESES, equal to English Cheeses.

June 24. d6t

Alexandria Bank Stock
WANTED,
APPLY TO
A. LINDO.

June 21. d

SUGAR, in hogsheads and barrels; COFFEE, by the bag or thousand weight; SALT, in sacks; HERRINGS;
For sale, by
A. LINDO.

June 16.

JUST LANDED,
From on board the brig John at Conway's wharf, and for sale by the Subscriber,
30 puncheons of high flavor'd fourth proof Jamaica RUM.

James Patton.

ALSO,
Bills on London at 60 days.

June 19. d10t

Plaister Paris & Lime—afloat.

100 tons Plaister Paris,
70 casks Lime,
On board Brig Nancy, Captain Hall,
AND FOR SALE, BY
Lawrason & Fowle,

Who have also received by said Brig, Schooner Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,
30 boxes Cod Fish
70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles
120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap
1 Bale Beerboon Gurrahs
Imperial, Young Hyson } TEAS, *of the latest importations.*
20 barrels N. E. Rum
75 casks Bellona Gunpowder
10 cases Fig Blue
In Store,
Prime Beef and Pork
Russia and Ravens Duck
Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas
Muscovado Sugar
Casks Claret and Madeira Wine
200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
50 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

May 21. d

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust given to me by James Kennedy jr. in order to satisfy certain debts therein specified, due to John Laird; Messrs. Chamberlain and Humphreys, Gabriel Wood, and Joel and Jonathan Post; I do hereby offer for sale by private contract, the whole of the stock in trade of the said James Kennedy, jr. as it was deposited with me; and he not having complied with the condition therein contained, and redeemed the same agreeably to his undertaking in the deed of trust, and it being the stock of a Druggist and Chemist, may be worthy the attention of some person in that line of business. If no proposals are offered to me before the first day of July, I shall then expose the same to public sale, together with all the household furniture conveyed to me by the said James Kennedy, jr. to satisfy the purposes of the said deed, under the terms and conditions therein contained.

James Sanderson, *Trustee.*

June 4.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The BRIG
SPARROW,
Lying at Conway's wharf; burthen 750 barrels; now ready to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

Marsteller and Young.

June 26. d

FOR SALE.
By DANIEL M'LEAN,
11 hogsheads Jamaica & Grenada RUM.
28 hhds. 7 bbls. MUSCOVADO SUGAR.
5000 wt. COFFEE, in bags.
12 boxes Philadelphia SOAP.
6 bags PEPPER.

June 26. 3t

Wanted to Hire immediately,

AN elderly NEGRO WOMAN, who understands the management of house-keeping; she must be well recommended as to honesty and sobriety. One from the country will be preferred.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 26. 3t

Two Lots of Ground Wanted.

THE subscribers having been appointed on behalf of four of the Religious Congregations in Alexandria, for the purpose of procuring One Square of Ground for a place of interment; they are desirous of receiving proposals from any person disposed to sell two acres, in any situation adjoining the limits of the corporation and without the same: the most elevated ground will be preferred and ready cash will be paid.—A line directed to the subscribers, stating the lowest cash price will be attended to.

George Deneale,
Jonathan Swift.

June 26. d3t

FIVE DOLLARS *Reward.*

STRAYED from the commons adjoining Alexandria, on Saturday morning the 21st inst. a chesnut sorrel Mare, with a small star in her forehead, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, has been lately nicked and her tail very short and almost without hair. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid on delivering her to

ISAAC ENTWISLE.

June 26.

American Independence.

THE subscriber intends, the 4th of July, to furnish a Barbacued Dinner, at Mrs *John Bogan's* Garden, in the vicinity of this place, and flatters himself from his exertions he shall be able to give satisfaction to such as favor him with their company. The Dinner to be on the table precisely at three o'clock.

F. Schuck.

☞ Tickets to be had at the bar. Subscribers to have a Dinner the following day gratis.

June 20. taw4t

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

THAT convenient and valuable three story BRICK HOUSE and LOT of ground in fee simple, situate on Royal street, in Alexandria; late in the possession of Mr. Jacob Gelsinger, and now occupied by Mr. James S. Scott. It is unnecessary to describe it more minutely as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the property—the terms will be made reasonable.—If it will suit the purchaser the property will be sold for an assortment of DRY GOODS and HARDWARE.—For further particulars apply to Mr. *Scott*, on the premises.—A good and sufficient title will be given by

John Harry,
Attorney in fact.

Hager's-Town, June 18 [21] eot

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from James Brandon and Elizabeth his wife, dated the 21st of February, 1805, for the purpose therein intended, will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 27th day of August next, a LOT of GROUND, fronting 22 feet 3 inches on the east side of Water street, and 150 feet deep, situated between Duke and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria; whereon is erected a neat and convenient Frame Dwelling house.

Thomas Vowell, *Trustee.*

May 28. dtf

ROBERT GRAY,
Has just received
The first half Volume of Dr. *Rees's* NEW CYCLOPÆDIA,

☞ Subscribers are requested to send for their Copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

May 30.

EXTRACTS
FROM GOVERNOR STRONG'S
INAUGURAL SPEECH.

His excellency Caleb Strong, governor of Massachusetts, delivered his inaugural speech, in the presence of both branches of the legislature, on the 16th instant, from which the following is extracted:

"The secretary will deliver you a communication, which I have received from the governor of Maryland relative to an amendment to the federal constitution, and also a letter from William Eaton, esq. expressing his acknowledgements to the legislature of this state for the testimonial which they presented him at the last session, of their approbation of his services."

"In free states, where the mind is neither subdued by force nor awed by terror, even the appearance of unanimity is not to be expected. But whatever differences of opinion may prevail among our fellow citizens, we, as agents of the commonwealth, have one and the same interest to pursue, and are bound by the most solemn obligation to pursue it invariably. Our constituents have a right to expect our warmest zeal, not for the success of a party, but for the public good. You gentlemen, I trust, will have this object constantly in view, and instead of consulting private interest, or gratifying partiality or resentment, will be ready to agree in all cases where the general welfare of the state is concerned.—Such an example in the legislature will have the happiest tendency in every part of the commonwealth, to abate the fervor of political dissentions, and prevent or repress those internal feuds, which, if long continued, admit of no reconciliation; and which in other countries have proved fatal to almost every free government."

From the Boston Repertory.

IT is much to be feared, that with all the advantages this country has enjoyed, from the experience of former ages; from the many wholesome maxims transmitted from our parent country, the freest monarchy that ever existed; from the salutary counsels of distinguished statesmen among ourselves, the nature of a truly FREE government is not so well understood by many of our fellow citizens as it were to be wished. They seem to imagine there is but one evil to be avoided—one danger against which we ought to guard; the assumption of power by an individual or a few. It is too often forgotten, or by too many never known, that a free government cannot subist by the mere force of a code of adopted maxims or principles; that it is an artificial state of society, which can be preserved by the constant exercise of wisdom and virtue in all concerned in its administration. "What is liberty without wisdom and without virtue?" said a distinguished friend to rational freedom. "It is the greatest of all possible evils; for it is folly, vice, and madness, without tuition or restraint. Those who know what virtuous liberty is, cannot bear to see it disgraced by incapable heads on account of their hearing high sounding words in their mouths. Grand swelling sentiments of liberty I am sure I do not despise.——They warm the heart; they enlarge and liberalise our minds; they animate our courage in a time of conflict." But they are not always to be trusted; nor is that real security, to effect which, freemen associate and form civil compacts, a work of ease.—"To make a *government* continues the same great statesman, requires no great prudence. Settle the seat of power, teach obedience, and the work is done. To give freedom is still more easy. It is not necessary to guide; it only requires to let go the rein. But to form a free government, that is to temper together those opposite elements of liberty and resentment in one consistent work; requires much thought, deep reflection, a segacious, powerful and combining mind."

The Olive Tree.—The following observations upon the culture of this *invaluable tree*, were addressed by Thomas Jefferson, in July 1787, to the Agricultural society of Charleston (S. C.) and published in a small pamphlet by that association, shortly after:

The olive is a tree least known in America, and yet the most worthy of being known.

Of all the gifts of heaven to man, it is next to the most precious, if it be not the most precious. Perhaps it may claim a preference as to bread, because there is such an infinitude of vegetables which it renders a proper and comfortable nourishment. In passing the Alps at the Col de Tende, where there are mere masses of rocks whenever there happens to be a little soil there are a number of olive trees, and a village supported by them. Take away these trees, and the same ground in corn would not support a single family. A pound of oil, which can be bought for 8d or 10d *sterling*, equivalent to many pounds of flesh by the quantity of vegetables it will prepare and render fit and comfortable food. Without this tree the country of Provence, and territory of Genoa would not support one half, perhaps not one third, of their present inhabitants.—The nature of the soil is of little consequence if it be dry. The trees are planted from 15 to 20 feet apart, and when tolerably good, will yield from 16 to 20 pounds of oil yearly one with another. There are trees which yield much more. They begin to render good crops at twenty years old, and last till killed by the cold, which happens at some time or other, even in their best positions in France: but put they put out again from their roots. In Italy, I am told, they have trees 200 years old. They afford an easy, but constant employment through the year, and require so little nourishment, that if the soil be fit for any other production, it may be cultivated among the olive trees without injuring them.

The northern limits of this tree are the mountains of Cevennes, from about the meridian of Carcassone to the Rhone; from thence to the Alps and Appennines as far as Genoa, I know, and how much farther I am not informed. The shelters of these mountains may be considered equivalent to a degree and a half of latitude at least; because westward of the commencement of the Cevennes, there are no olive trees in 43 1-2 degrees, or even 43 degrees of latitude, whereas we find them now on the Rhone at Pierrelatte, in 44 and a half degrees, and formerly they were at Tains, above the mouth of the Isere in 45 degrees, sheltered by the near approach of the Cevennes and Alps which only leave these a passage for the Rhone. Whether such a shelter exists or not in the state of South Carolina and Georgia, I know not. But this we may say, that either it exists, or that it is not necessary there; because we know that they produce the orange in open air; and wherever the orange will stand at all, experience shews the olive will stand well, being a hardier tree. Notwithstanding the great quantity of oil made in France, they have not enough for their own consumption, and therefore import from other countries. This is an article, the consumption of which will always keep pace with its production. Raise it and it begets its own demand. Little is carried to America, because Europe has the use of it. But cover the southern states with it, and every man will become a consumer of it, within whose reach it can be brought in point of price. If the memory of those persons is held in great respect in South Carolina, who introduced there the culture of rice, a plant which sows life and death with almost equal hand, what obligations would be due to him who should introduce the olive tree, and set an example of its culture? Were the owners of slaves to view it only as the means of bettering their condition, how much would he better that, by planting one of those trees for every slave he possessed! Having been myself an eyewitness to the blessings which this tree sheds on the poor, I never had my wishes so kindled for the introduction of any article of new culture into our own country.—South Carolina and Georgia appear to me to be the states, wherein its success, in favorable positions at least could not be doubted; and I flatter myself, it would come within the views of the society for agriculture to begin the experiments, which are to prove its practicability. Garnassone is the place from which the plants may be most certainly and cheeply obtained. They can be sent by water from thence to Bordeaux, where they can be embarked in vessels bound for Charleston. There is too little intercourse between Charleston and Marseilles, to propose this as the port of exportation. I offer my service to the society for the obtaining and forwarding any number of plants which may be desired.

AGRICULTURE.

POTATOES.

Put a table spoonful of Plaister of Paris to each hill of Potatoes, about the latter end of June, and the vine will assume a different colour, and the stalks grow much larger and in great quantities. They will produce double the quantity. The Potatoes will be of a much better quality and much larger. As Potatoes are of great use to farmers in fatting wine and beef cattle, we recommend it to those people who use the Plaister, to make the experiment for themselves, by plaistering the potatoes soon after the first hoeing.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

Arrived, ship Charles, Burnet, from London and Penzance, 38 days from the latter. Left, ship William and Mary, just arrived from New-York; ship Sally, Ashby, of New-York, just arrived from Antwerp; ship Mercury of Boston, to sail for Newyork 12th May; and ship Huntress, Cunningham, of Newyork. The ship Julia Ann, Vickery, sailed 1st May for Norfolk. The letter bag of the ship Walter, Homer, for Newyork, was taken from the London coffee house on the 3d of May, the ship then in the Downs. Ships Rebecca and Cabinet of Norfolk had arrived from the Mediterranean. The ship George Washington for Salem from Batavia, captured some time since and sent into Portsmouth, was condemned just before the Charles sailed, and it was said the supercargo had shot himself in consequence. June 3d, in lat. 44 long. 50 10, spoke brig Nancy, Kermit, ten days from Baltimore, for Hamburgh. June 5th, in lat 43, long 50 30, spoke ship Olive Branch, Mills, 12 weeks from Jamaica, for London. Same day ship Foxwell, of Newyork, 13 days from Norfolk, for Cork. 15th in lat 39 50, long 64 spoke schr. Three Friends, Grenville, of Plymouth, 10 days from Boston for Martinique. 16th, in lat 40, long 64. spoke ship Laura, Newman, 6 days from Newyork for Liverpool. 20th, in lat. 40 5, long. 71 30, spoke schr. Mechanic, Moore 12 days from New London, for Barbadoes. Passenger, Mr. Lewis Philips of this city.

JUNE 24.

Arrived, ship Indian Hunter, Johnson, in 43 days from Liverpool. The ship Othello, sailed 3 days before, for New York. Left there, ships Ulysses, M'Gray, to sail the 10th of June, for Wiscasset; Two Brothers, Follet, for Boston, in 6 days; Fair American, for New York, in a few days; Romulus, for do.; Bristol Trader, Dey, for Philadelphia; Thomas, Bolton, with a cargo of flour, had just arrived; Massachusetts, from Savannah, with cotton, just released from a quarantine of 14 days, for want of certificates of the cargo. In lat. 42, long. 56, spoke the ship Foxwell, Powell, of New York, 13 days from Boston, for Cork. June 11, in lat. 39, 50, long. 65, spoke a Portuguese ship, 13 days from Philadelphia, for Oporto. 17th, in lat. 39, 2, long. 69. spoke ship Charleston Packet, Sullivan, 46 days from Bordeaux, for Philadelphia. 19th, in lat. 40, 20, long. 70, spoke a British brig 10 days from St. Johns, for New-York. 20th, in lat. 40, 8, in 30 fathoms water, in calm weather, and little sea, capt. Jonheck, Robert Brownhead, and Charles Light, cabin passengers, both jumped out the cabbin windows to bathe, and unfortunately before the boat could be got out, which was in less than ten minutes, R. Brownhead went down and did not rise again; it was supposed he had the cramp. He was an Englishman, and about twenty three years of age.

Ship Alligater, Jenkins, 30 days from the Isle of May. Left the ship Perseverance, Hathaway, of Freetown, to sail in 5 day: brig Hero, Coffin of Nantucket, to sail in 4 days; brig Cato Girdler, of Marblehead to sail in 5 days; sch'r Betsey, Clarke, of Newyork, to sail in 10 days; ship Delaware, M'Pherson, of Philadelphia, to sail in 5 weeks; ship Commerce, Ray, of do. to sail in 6 weeks; ship Prosperity of do. to sail in do; brig Hannah, Stevens, of Marblehead, to sail in 2 weeks; ship Crawford, Henry, of Newyork, to sail in 5 weeks; ship Eliza, Hussey, of Nantucket, to sail in 5 weeks. June 12, in lat. 30 45, long 66 20, spoke schr. Brothers, Stephens, 6 days from Alexandria, for St. Barthelomews. June 19, in lat. 37 10, long. 68 50, spoke the ship Rolla, 6 days from Charleston, for Liverpool. A Portuguese brig sailed three days before for New-York. June 12, in lat 25 8, spoke the brig Peace, Swaine, 27 days from Norfolk for Trinidad. 16th in lat 31, spoke the ship Hercules, Culvert, 7 days from Philadelphia, for Demarara. 19th in lat 35 9, spoke the schooner, Fly, M'Farlan, 7 days from Philadelphia, for Gaudaloupe. 21st in lat 38 3, spoke the schr. Two Brothers, Thompson, 5 days from Philadelphia, for Port Antonia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.

Extract of a letter from the Lazaretto, Monday, noon, June 23.

"Yesterday arrived, brig Susannah, Turner, in 22 days from Kingston, Jam. He furnishes a list of vessels left at Jamaica, an extract from his log book, and a file of Jamaica papers to the 29th of May. The brig Eliza, Vanneman, for Havanna, and brig Spanish Lady, for old Harbor, sailed in company with captain Turner. We have also arrived, schooner Nancy, Grafton, 42 days from St. Jago de Cuba. This morning arrived, the schooner Latitia, Roberts, 17 days from St. Croix; she left there, brig Elizabeth, of Philadelphia, but does not recollect the time of her sailing. The ship Hope, of Charleston, from Havanna, is below. In the sch'r Nancy, came 2 sailors, late belonging to the sch'r Serpent (owned by Samuel Israel) of and from Philadelphia, for New Orleans, but taken on the 5th of May, close under the land of St. Domingo, by a French privateer mounting four 4-pounders, and a large 18 pounder.

Extract from the brig Susannah, captain Turner's log book, from Jamaica.

On the outward passage, April 30, lat. 27, 10, long. 66, 10, was brought to by the frigate Cleopatra, and boarded by the master and two men, the captain and supercargo sent on board the frigate, and examined in a very strict manner; in the mean while they broke open the hatches and hoisted the flour on deck and opened it in search for cordage, and ransacked the steerage, and probing every barrel they could get at, with an iron ramrod. After three hours detention was politely dismissed.

May 8, at day break, in sight of Turk's Island, made a sail to the northward in chase of us; at 6 in the evening, she brought us to, was ordered on board the privateer. She proved to be a French schooner of one gun and 55 men; they plundered us of our poultry, cabin stores, water buckets, nails, paint brushes, cordage, &c. and went in pursuit of two other Americans.

May 10, in sight of Cape Tiburon, was brought to by a French privateer of 3 guns and 75 men, ordered on board, examined and treated politely. June 6, spoke the brig Columbia, in sight of Cape Antonio, from Kingston, of and bound to Alexandria, out 4 days.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

Captain Johnson informs us that on the day he sailed, it was reported in Liverpool that a law was passed prohibiting all American vessels fitting out in England for the coast of Africa: and that no British vessels would be allowed to sell their slaves in the United States.

(N. Y. pap.)

The schooner Pernal, Perry, of New-Haven, on his homeward bound passage from St. Eustatia, was taken a few days since within a short distance of Montauk Point, by the British frigate Squirrel and sent to Halifax. The mate and two hands were put on board a vessel bound to Boston, and have arrived at New-Haven.

[Phila. Paper.]

George W. Swinney was yesterday called before the examining court of this city, on the charge of poisoning his great Uncle, the venerable George Wythe, and a servant boy. He was unanimously remanded to jail for further trial before the district court to be had in September next.

[Richmond Enquirer.]

Extract of a letter from an officer at fort Detroit, dated June 1, to a gentleman in New York.

"We have received a letter from capt. Whipple at fort Wayne, stating that a plan was forwarded by the Indians to take and destroy the ports in my district, viz. Detroit, fort Wayne, Dearborn at Chicago, and Mackinac.

"The brig Adams arrived yesterday from Mackinac, and brings intelligence that a war is expected in that quarter, and that the garrison was preparing for defence.

"The militia at this place are preparing, but it is a feeble muttering and not capable of rendering much service.

"I am of opinion that the English nation will take a part though not openly, with the indians, as some supples of provisions and ammunition have lately been issued by the agents of the British government."

Massachusetts Election.

THE recent general election in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, which terminated in favour of the democratic party as to the state legislature and the election of a lieutenant governor, has engaged much public attention and excited considerable interest in the minds of domestic politicians. The partizan's of Mr. Jefferson's administration, notwithstanding the large majority they had obtained in the Union, appeared to regard it with as much anxiety as if the existence of the general administration of the country depended upon the issue. On the other hand the federal party were alike anxious to retain on their side the remaining footholds in the confederacy which they possessed, as a check on the domineering pride of democracy.——According to the whole return of votes for governor, it appeared that the federal candidate, Mr. STRONG, was re-elected by a majority of about three hundred. This circumstance was very unpleasant to the democratic majority in both houses of the legislature. A committee was appointed to scrutinize and count the votes returned to the secretary's office for governor. The majority of this committee, as might be expected, was democratic, and their report was that no choice had been effected by the people.——They threw out a number of votes in favor of governor Strong, and placed them to the list of scattering votes, merely because there was an error in the spelling of the name; retained for Mr. Sull which were evidently to the same objection. procedure they brough fourteen votes short o whole number given in

The report of the c taken up in the Sen considerable length. federal side of the q two for one on the de subject was ably deb members, and the dis and sound reasoning u sive and commanding inconsistent conduct o forming their report clearest manner; and guise, manifested a pre the choice of governor order to place it in the lature—of the legality turns in favor of Mr. been thrown out the m was offered by the fed mocratic majority *vot be received!* They proc vour of every item of question on the whole ed, twenty to nineteen, sent down to the House for concurrence. At siness the nineteen fede forward with a solemn unreasonable and uncon of the senate. It reca reasons which had been course of proceding v dopted, and clearly dem report of the committe of the senate were contr evidence of law and equ

The report of the co up in the house of repre with the decision of the The discussion was he part of the federalists w ability. It was combated of argument, that one members recommended sit still and give but the stead of meeting their o bate. This discussion newed day after day till ry was made of a gross return of an important d van's favor; the democr and finding their parti their consciences upon finally gave up the con ledged Mr. Strong elec This decision was pro the circumstance of an e instituted into the cond van, the democratic can of governor, in his capac neral, which was not much to his credit with sums of money belongin wealth, which he had go The public indignation w to manifest itself against tion of power which the ty appeared to be aiming convulsion threatened the as the first fruits of demo in Massachusetts. Th seemed to have settled the majority, rather than do justice or act with a p the constitution of the st

The example given in democratic majority of Massachusetts, though b of power, is another proo which these times afford scription of men respect ple. There was not the them that a majority of t ed in favor of the re-elect Yet, under this impressio to find a pretence to set and for the omission of a spelling of his name in so were on the point of decl null, and seizing for them of appointing a creature o vern the people of Massa

It may here be justly r democratic party have in stance where they acceded iate and general legisla inordinate degree of am ented with the exercise delegated to that depart ment which they have b they have uniformly striv controul the executive o ments of the governmen responsibility from their counting upon their super fluence in the communi proud of their consequen of restraint. To thei whims, however arbitrar

66. 10, was brought to by the patra, and boarded by the mas- men, the captain and supercar- oard the frigate, and examined ict manner; in the mean while open the hatches and hoisted deck and opened it in search and ransacked the steerage, every barrel they could get at, ramrod. After three hours s politely dismissed.

day break, in sight of Turk's e a sail to the northward in at 6 in the evening, she bro't dered on board the privateer, o be a French schooner of one nen; they plundered us of our stores, water buckets, nails, s, cordage, &c. and went in- other Americans.

sight of Cape Tiburon, was a French privateer of 3 guns ordered on board, examined politely. June 6, spoke the a, in sight of Cape Antonio, n, of and bound to Alexan- ys.

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ia Daily Advertiser.

IDAY, JUNE 27.

nson informs us that on the it was reported in Liverpool passed prohibiting all Ame- tting out in England for the a: and that no British ves- allowed to sell their slaves in ates.

(N. Y. pap.)

er Pernal, Perry, of New. homeward bound passage atia, was taken a few days hort distance of Montaug ritish frigate Squirrel and The mate and two hands rd a vessel bound to Bos- rrived at New-Haven.

[Phila. Paper.]

inney was yesterday called be- ng court of this city, on the g his great Uncle, the venera- e, and a servant boy. He wa nded to jail for farther trial be- court to be had in September

[Richmond Enquirer.]

ter from an officer at fort June 1, to a gentleman in

ceived a letter from capt. Wayne, stating that a plan y the Indians to take and in my district, viz. De- ne, Dearborn at Chicago,

dams arrived yesterday rd brings intelligence that in that quarter, and that preparing for defence. this place are preparing, mstering and not capable h service.

ion that the English na- part though not openly, as some supples of provi- tion have lately been is- s of the British govern-

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usetts Election.

general election in the Massachusetts, which our of the democratic tate legislature and the enant governor, has en- c attention and excited st in the minds of domes- he partizan's of Mr. Jef- ration, notwithstanding they had obtained in the o regard it with as much istence of the general ad- country depended upon her hand the federal party to retain on their side holds in the confederacy sed, as a check on the of democracy.——Ac- ble return of votes for red that the federal can- G, was re-elected by a hree hundred. This cir- y unpleasant to the de- n both houses of the le- mittee was appointed to t the votes returned to e for governor. The mmittee, as might be ex- ratic, and their report had been effected by the rew out a number of governor Strong, and ist of scattering votes, re was an error in the

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spelling of the name; at the same time they retained for Mr. Sullivan, various returns which were evidently incorrect and liable to the same objection. By this mode of procedure they brought Mr. Strong about fourteen votes short of a majority of the whole number given in.

The report of the committee was first taken up in the Senate, and discussed at considerable length. The speakers on the federal side of the question were about two for one on the democratic side. The subject was ably debated by the federal members, and the displays of eloquence, and sound reasoning uncommonly impressive and commanding. The absurd and inconsistent conduct of the committee in forming their report was exposed in the clearest manner; and stripped of its disguise, manifested a settled design to wrest the choice of governor from the people, in order to place it in the hands of the legislature—of the legality of some of the returns in favor of Mr. Strong which had been thrown out the most ample testimony was offered by the federalists, but the democratic majority *voted that it should not be received!* They proceeded voting in favour of every item of the report, till the question on the whole was taken and carried, twenty to nineteen, and the report was sent down to the House of Representatives for concurrence. At this stage of the business the nineteen federal senators came forward with a solemn protest against the unreasonable and unconstitutional decision of the senate. It recapitulated the main reasons which had been urged against the course of proceding which had been adopted, and clearly demonstrated that the report of the committee and the decision of the senate were contrary to the clearest evidence of law and equity.

The report of the committee was taken up in the house of representatives, backed with the decision of the senate in its favor. The discussion was here renewed on the part of the federalists with great zeal and ability. It was combated with such strength of argument, that one of the democratic members recommended to his brethren to sit still and give but their silent votes, instead of meeting their opponents in the debate. This discussion was however renewed day after day till at length a discovery was made of a gross informality in the return of an important district in Mr. Sullivan's favor; the democrats upon this event, and finding their partizans giving way to their consciences upon several questions finally gave up the contest, and acknowledged Mr. Strong elected by the people. This decision was probably furthered by the circumstance of an enquiry having been instituted into the conduct of Mr. Sullivan, the democratic candidate for the office of governor, in his capacity of attorney general, which was not likely to turn out much to his credit with respect to certain sums of money belonging to the commonwealth, which he had gotten into his hands. The public indignation was also beginning to manifest itself against the bold usurpation of power which the democratic majority appeared to be aiming at, and a political convulsion threatened the peace of the state, as the first fruits of democratic government in Massachusetts. These circumstances seemed to have settled the question with the majority, rather than any disposition to do justice or act with a proper deference to the constitution of the state.

The example given in the conduct of the democratic majority of the legislature of Massachusetts, though but on the threshold of power, is another proof among the many which these times afford, how far that description of men respect the *voice of the people*. There was not the least doubt with them that a majority of the people had voted in favor of the re-election of gov. Strong. Yet, under this impression, they cast about to find a pretence to set aside his election, and for the omission of a single letter in the spelling of his name in some of the returns, were on the point of declaring his election null, and seizing for themselves the power of appointing a creature of their own to govern the people of Massachusetts.

It may here be justly remarked that the democratic party have in almost every instance where they acceded to power in the state and general legislatures, evinced an inordindate degree of ambition. Not contented with the exercise of the authority delegated to that department of government which they have been called to fill, they have uniformly striven to overawe or controul the executive or judicial departments of the government. Feeling little responsibility from their numbers, and counting upon their superior power and influence in the community, they become proud of their consequence and impatient of restraint. To their mandates and whims, however arbitrary and ridiculous, they exact unlimited submission, and woe be to him who questions their infallibility or opposes their lust of power. For popularity's sake, under the plea of *economy* or some other hobby-horse of the day, they do not hesitate often to commit acts of individual oppression and injustice which they would be ashamed to be guilty of in their private transactions. The *legislature* is the responsible body in such cases, and every individual in that body, when questioned relative to its acts, replies, I was but a single man and could do nothing of myself. Thus fortified they go on pulling down whom they will and trampling upon the constitution given them by the people for their chart and guide.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 6.

Trade between the West Indies and America.

Lord Sheffield moved to discharge the order of the second reading of the American and West India Trade Bill, this day, with the view of postponing it to the 16th of May, in order to give time for the consideration of the subject, as numerous petitions would be presented against it. The motion was negatived.

Lord Grenville moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

The duke of Montrose called the attention of the house to the alarm which had been excited by the manner in which the subject had been stated by the noble lord who originally proposed it, and by the supposition that other measures might follow the present, which might have serious effect upon the shipping interest of this country. The effect which the Bill might have upon the shipping interest was, in this instance, no light consideration, as the trade to the West Indies employed from 6 to 7000 seamen, and formed one of those nurseries for our seamen, which ought to be cherished and encouraged, instead of being depressed or checked. In his view of the subject, the bill was neither politic nor necessary. It was impolitic inasmuch as it went to authorize the suspension of our navigation laws, those laws to which we were originally indebted for our maritime superiority; it was unnecessary, inasmuch as it only professed to do that which had been already done; and might be again in a manner less objectionable, by leaving it to the West India governors to act upon their own responsibility in cases of necessity.—If, on the contrary, the governors were to be prospectively authorised to suspend the navigation laws, it should be recollected that it might frequently be to their interest to direct such suspension where no immediate necessity required it. He did not despair, although he did not mean to assert it, that with our present maritime superiority, the West India islands might, even in time of war, be supplied in British bottoms by means of convoys. In a time of peace there could be no doubt about it, and he denied that the calamities which a noble lord (Holland) on a former occasion stated to have resulted to the West Indies from not suspending the navigation laws, to have proceeded from that source, as they were the natural consequences of earthquakes and hurricanes. He was inimical to the present bill not only on account of the positive evil resulting to the shipping interest of the country, from the suspension of the navigation laws, but on account of those measures still more injurious to that interest to which this bill might serve as a basis.

The earl of LAUDERDALE thought the noble duke had rather been arguing against some speculative measures, which he apprehended might, at some future time, be brought forward, than against the present bill. He conceived the bill to be founded upon the soundest principles of legislation. What could more forcibly demonstrate its necessity than the indemnity bill which parliament had passed year after year, for the purpose of indemnifying the governors of our West India islands for suspensions of the navigation act, which were found to be absolutely necessary for the support and well-being of our colonies? And was it not more constitutional, and more becoming the dignity of parliament, that what was so found to be necessary, should be authorised, in certain cases, according to the discretion and under the responsibility of the executive government, than that violations of the law should continually take place, and the persons who infringed the law be as constantly indemnified?

If according to the argument of the noble duke, our West India colonies could be supplied by the mother country in the time of war, how would such a mode of supply operate? There must necessarily be a heavy expence for insurance, besides other expences wich the merchant exporting must pay out of his pocket, and which by rendering the commodity dearer, would ultimately raise the price of the produce of the colonies, to which such commodities were thus carried. On the contrary by importing direct from America to the West Indies those articles which were necessary for the food of the inhabitants and cultivation of the soil, none of these extra expenses ensued; they can be obtained at a cheaper rate, and were paid for in the manufacture of this country,—thus equally producing the sale of our manufactures and the comfort of a cultivation of our West India possessions, and increasing the produce of those islands. He did not believe that any nursery for our seamen would be rejected by the bill; but if any seamen were thrown out of employ there was a sure resource for them in the Royal Navy, and at a peace this trade would be again open to them for employment.

Lord MULGRAVE deprecated that mode of argument which went to state, that if any portion of our seamen were thrown out of employ by the effect of any measure upon any branch of our trade, they might be employed to man our ships of war. The same argument might be employed to defend any encroachment on our trade, to whatever extent; but when any part of our commerce was suspended for a considerable space of time, it was not so easy a task to restore it to its old channel. He conceived that this country was clearly entitled to an exclusive trade with her colonies, and he was therefore inimical to any measure which went to injure or impede that trade. The colonies ought to be made the instruments of supporting and upholding our shipping and our navigation, and not rendered the means of decreasing the one and injuring the other. He did not think that any necessity had been shewn for the present Bill, or for altering that mode of conduct which had been hitherto adopted with respect to the supply of our colonies.

The LORD CHANCELLOR conceived he must have totally misunderstood the Bill, if any of the arguments used against it were at all applicable. The bill merely went to vest that power and responsibility in the executive government which had been hitherto exercised by the governors of our colonies, and to enable that to be done legally which had hitherto been done of necessity, in violation of the law; and surely it was much more consistent with the dignity of Parliament that discretionary power should be vested in his Majesty in Council to act according to the necessity of the case, than that the law should be continually infringed by subordinate magistrates, and acts of indemnity passed year after year.

The Duke of MONTROSE, in explanation, contended that the bill was totally a different measure, inasmuch as it went, for the first time, to authorise legally a suspension of the Navigation Act.

The Earl of CAERNARVON contended, that the present bill was precisely the same measure which had received the support of the noble lords who now opposed it when they were in office, and the adoption of which by the governors of our colonies, they sanctioned by repeated Bills of Indemnity.

(To be continued.)

RESIGNATION.

EDWIN, the celebrated comedian, went from a rehearsal with the most uncomfortable sensation. The *futile* cause was, having a dramatic part assigned to him which he imagined not precisely to his ability. Going through round the court, gnashing his teeth and biting his nails, in the bittereft vexation, his perturbation was suspended by the following event.

"Green and pretty bow pots, two a penny, come buy my bow pots, ye pretty maids; ah! God Almighty bless your honor, will you buy a bow-pot for your widow—madam of the hazle tree with the nuts placed in order, some lilies of the valley—wild rosemary, and a few violets." Sung, or rather whistled a poor old woman who offered him the most rural *banquet*, with a look fraught with so much wistfulness, that Edwin could not refrain asking her a few questions.

How old are you my poor woman?

Eighty-five, your honor, next Martlemas.

Where do you live?

At Finchley, replied the woman.

What is your name?

Ann Lowron, an' please your honor.

And did you walk from Finchley to-day? interrogated Edwin.

Yes, indeed, Sir, and I hope with God's blessing to sleep there this night.

How much shall you make if you sell your bow-pots?

Seven pence half-penny, Sir.

And when you have disposed of them, you will return contented to your cottage?

Yes, indeed I shall.

Oh, Heavens! exclaimed Edwin, and shall we presume to murmur at the dispensations of Providence, when this calamitous creature, bending under the infirmities of age and the pressure of poverty, can be thankful to her Creator for advantages that comparatively is misery in the extreme. "Do you enjoy a good state of health?"

I never was sick but twice in my life your honor, once on the death of my poor Billy—and another time when my husband lay ill of an ague, for, nine weeks almost without food.

Did he survive the illness?

Ah! no, my sweet gentleman said the hoof-worn doe with her eyes full of tears, it was in the winter of the hard frost, and he could not bear up against the blight, he died, and the stroke would certainly have broke my heart with grief, if it had not pleased God that I should be otherwise.

And did no one contribute to your relief said the repentant comedian.

Oh yes, a good lady in our neighborhood sent us sixpense and some raspberry wine; but alas it came too late, but it was the will of heaven it should be so, and it is our duty you know to bear the afflictions of God with patience.—Will your honor to buy a bow pot?

No; keep your bow-pots for better customers; but here is a shilling for you.

A shilling, your honor, cried the other, but lack-a-day I am so poor I have no change! I want no change, said Edwin; you have given me a lesson of philosophy, that has done me more real service than all the sophistry of Shaftsbury; the black ethics of a Hume, or the levities of a Voltaire. The practice of Christianity must be the foundation of happiness; and whoever disputes its pre eminence over every other system of morality, is not only an enemy to himself, but a foe to the general interests of human kind.

ON FASHION.

Fashion—little flippant thing!
What in fashion did thee bring?
That the gentletolks should make
Such a fuss; for fashion's sake.

Why large buckles? why the small?
Why no buckles now at all?
If the matter right I take,
A la mode; for fashion's sake.

One time this, and one time that;
Now a large, then little hat,
Fight a duel; life at stake;
Kill and die; for fashion's sake.

Why the Jew 'gainst Christain set?
Why the sing? and why the bet?
Square the fist, the noddle break;
'Tis a match; for fashion's sake.

See the misses, full of glee,
How they sit and sip their tea!
Not a morsel they will take;
They must fast; for fashion's sake.

See the masters full of pride,
Twelve-inch cane and hat aside,
How they swagger, act the rake,
Curse and swear; for fashion's sake.

Gaiters, now half boots, the taste;
Pantaloons, and spencer'd waist:
What *Yack Puddings* people make
Of themselves—for fashion's sake!

Tails, pomatum, powder yield;
Crops alone maintain the field:
See what various modes we take,
To deck fools heads; for fashions sake!

Fickle fashion! why this fuss?
Acting and behaving thus?
Must the wise thy whims partake,
And be fools for fashion's sake.

But I see the reason's plain;
Trade will have the greater gain;
Many honest folks can make
Longer bills; for fashion's sake.

Married last evening, by the Reverend *Isaac Robbins*, Mr. *Stephen Corwin*, to Miss *Julia Hopewell*, both of this place.

The Subscriber has for Sale,
At his Warehouse, head of King-street;
A quantity of Ground Alium Salt.
Liverpool fine, in sacks.
New England Rum, in barrels.
First quality brown Sugar.
Coffee, in bags.
Selected superfine Flour, for family use.

TO LET,
A well finished Dwelling house, on the county wharf, and a valuable corner lot on King and Henry streets, and several lots on Henry street on ground rent forever.
Wm. Rhodes.
June 28, d3t*

TWO DOLLARS *Reward,*

FOR securing in any jail in the United States, *DAVID JONES*, an apprentice to the baking business, who ranaway from the subscriber on the 29th day of April last—He is a Welshman, has a little of the dialect, a stout country made man, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, otherwise rather fleshy, pale yellow complexion, down look, very large feet—He took with him sundry clothing, amongst them some homespun cotton, a blue coat and pantaloons—He had two brothers, to wit. *Daniel Jones* and *Jenkin Jones*; the former was something of a brewer, the latter went by water—I believe they were instrumental in taking off my boy.—I will give TWENTY DOLLARS to any person who will establish the fact.
Mordecai Miller.
June 27.

Extract from an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria for the extinguishment of fire.

Sec 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or directions of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars: Provided, the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town.

The following persons are duly elected officers, of the *Sun Fire Company*, for the present year.

George Deneale, PRESIDENT.
Peter Wise, jun. VICE-PRESIDENT.
Jonathan Mandeville, TREASURER.

George Deneale, 1
James Russel, 2 } COMMANDERS.
John Tucker, 3

Cuthbert Powell,
Joseph Riddle,
Oliver P Finley, } SUBORDINATE DIRECTORS.

Dennis Ramsay,
Jacob Hoffman,
Adam Lynn,
Tunis Craven, } REGULATORS.

Joseph M. Perrin,
Henry K. May,
Jas. Kennedy, jun. } TRUSTEES.

June 25.

FOR SALE,
By the subscribers,
Mould Candles, of a very superior quality, by the box
Window Glass, of different sizes
Bucellos Wine, in quarter casks
Lisbon Salt, and Willow Carpets
German Linens, of different descriptions.
ALSO,
100 hhds Maryland and Virginia Tobacco, part of which is well suited to the West India markets.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

May 12. eotf

The Subscriber,
At his manufactory, Water street, offers
FOR SALE,
A quantity of Mould and Dipt Candles.
Upwards of ten thousand weight
White and Brown SOAP.
And will shortly have ready for delivery a large parcel
He continues the Bottling business as usual, and has on hand, a large stock of
Old bottled Porter and pale Ale,
Part of it nearly twelve months in bottles, received in hogsheads from the brewery of Messrs. Abbott and Sheward, Philadelphia (late Mr. Isaac W. Morris) the whole of which on trial will be found not inferior in quality to any ever imported from London.

WM. DUNLAP.

May 19 eo

TO RENT,
And possession will be given the 20th May,
A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, situate on Fairfax street, lately occupied by Mr. Davis, shoemaker. The stand is good, and having been occupied for a length of time by a person eminent in his business, renders it an eligible situation for a person of that business. For terms apply to

Thomas Irwin, or
John Adam.

May 3. eo

IN THE CASE OF
ALEXANDER HENDERSON, JUN.

THE subscriber having been appointed trustee of the estate and effects lately surrendered up by the said Alexander Henderson, jun. for the benefit of his creditors, in conformity with the provisions of the insolvent law for the district of Columbia, hereby requests all persons indebted to the said Alexander Henderson, jun. either in his individual capacity or as a partner of the late house of Alexander Henderson and Co. of Alexandria, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or to such person or persons only as may by him be authorised to receive the same.

John M'Iver, *Trustee.*

June 9. 2aw6 hJy

FOR SALE,
By the subscriber, about 4,000 feet of MAHOGANY, of the first quality of St. Domingo Wood, capable of being cut into hand-rails, or Cabinet Work, also about 2,000 feet in plank, and about 20 logs of Satin-Wood.

The subscriber has also on hand, *A handsome assortment of* CABINET WORK, of the first quality and superior workmanship, *consisting of* Sideboards, Bedsteads and Posts, Tables, Chairs, Water-stands, &c. &c. —All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He expects to receive a regular supply of MAHOGANY, and will always have the different articles of Cabinet Work ready on demand, at his shop, near the Coffee House, Royal street.

Benjamin Adamson.

June 12. 2aw3w†

FOR SALE,
Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops and harness complete;
On the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit—Apply to the PRINTER, or,
THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

April 8. eotf

Saddle and Harness-making.
JOHN & HENRY PEERCE,
Beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general,

THAT they have lately commenced and intend carrying on the *Saddlery* and *Harness-making*, in all its various branches, in Mrs. Coryton's house, on King street, Alexandria, the second door below the house formerly occupied by John Bryan, as a saddlers' shop. Work bespoke shall be executed in the most punctual manner and on the shortest notice. From a due attention to their business they hope to give general satisfaction and merit the approbation of those who may please to favor them with their custom.

June 16. eoim

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration upon the personal estate of *John Limerick*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased. are requested to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of December next, otherwise by law they may be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of June, 1806.

Ann Limerick.

June 23. 22w4w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Duncan Nevin, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 10th day of December next, otherwise by law they may be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1806.

Andrew Fleming, *Adm'r.*

June 11. 2aw6w*

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment to the administrator.

NOTICE.

SUCH of the creditors of *John Hickman and Co.* late of Alexandria, as have come into the terms upon which the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered their property to the use of their creditors, are required to attend, in person, with, or to transmit the evidence of their debts against the said Hickman and Co. duly proved, to the subscriber, residing in Alexandria, on or before the 10th day of July next, to enable the subscriber to make a small dividend among the creditors of a sum of money in the hands of one of the creditors residing in Alexandria.

The interest upon the debts to be calculated to the 31st of May, 1796, the time when the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered up their property.

George Clementson.

June 7. td&zaw1oth Jy

N. B. The postage of letters to be paid.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust from *Benjamin Talbut*, now deceased, late of Fairfax county, to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain debt due from the said Talbut to Jonah Thompson and Richard Veitch, of the town of Alexandria and district of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, for *cash*, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, a certain tract of LAND, situated on the head waters of Piney Branch, in the said county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Mellan, and about two and a half miles from Fairfax court-house; containing 324 and a half acres, together with all the improvements, buildings, &c. thereon; being the same tract of land on which the said Talbut lately resided, and now in possession of his widow.

Sale will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

David Stuart.

June 2. 22w2dJy.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P Causin*, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 17. } [Feb. 2.] 22w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Enoch Ward* to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from the said Enoch Ward to Douglass and Mandeville, will be sold at public sale, for ready money, at the coffee-house, in the town of Alexandria, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July next, a Tract of Land, lying in Fairfax county, about ten miles from Alexandria, containing one hundred sixty two and one fourth acres.

Thomas Moore.

June 30. 2aw16thJy.

Just Published,
BY ROBERT GRAY, BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
(A new Edition, considerably enlarged)
A New Introduction to Reading;
OR,
A Collection of Easy Lessons,
Arranged on an improved Plan:
Designed as an Introduction to the Speaker, English Reader, Columbian Orator, &c.
To which is prefixed,
L. Murray's Rules and Observations,
For assisting Children to read with Propriety.
Price, bound in Leather, 50 Cents.

Lately Received,
A supply of Writing Paper, Quills, & Pen-Knives.

June 18

For the Convenience of Families,
(If sufficient encouragement is afforded)
EDWARD LEE,
Baker, Royal-street, near Gadsby's;

WILL commence on Monday next, the 19th instant, and continue during the summer months every day from 11 o'clock, in the forenoon to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to bake in the best manner, such dishes as may be sent to him, consisting either of meats, pies, puddings, &c. and bread, on terms that will be considered moderate.

*** Very nice Rusk, every evening at 5 o'clock.

☞ Loaf Bread baking continued as usual.

June 4. eo4w

ELIAS BOTNER,
Saddle and Harness-Maker,
KING-STREET, two doors below WASHINGTON-STREET, ALEXANDRIA;

KEEPS constantly on hand, for sale, an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Saddles and Bridles; elegant *silver mounted Switch Whips*, of all sorts; Coach and Waggon Harness, of all sorts; and Fire Buckets: all of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for cash.

June 18. 2aw4w

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell all his interest in that extensive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years of an unexpired lease to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extensive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utensil complete, with Malt House, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitalist this concern offers every inducement, who is skilled himself, or can procure a person skilled in brewing; as the business may be extended so as to become extremely valuable.

Proposals will be received to the first of July. Every necessary information may be had, and letters post paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruse.

May 5. dtw&zawtf

Runaway Negro JACK.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Pomenkey Neck, Charles county, Maryland, on the 15th of last June, a Negro man, named JACK, about 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, lusty and well made, his voice in common loud, and bold in his looks and manner. I dont know any thing that would make a stranger suspect Jack's elopement sooner than that of calling himself a *Baptist*, and fond of argument.

JACK came from Guinea when he was about 12 or 13 years of age. There is a scar on the back of one of his hands occasioned by a burn or scald while an infant, it must be discovered by strict notice; each of his shins are flame-colored about 4 or 5 inches in length and better than one inch broad in different places.

Whoever brings said Jack home, or secures him in jail that I get him again, shall receive *Twenty Dollars* for the first 20 miles, *Thirty Dollars* for 30 miles, or *Forty Dollars* for 50 miles, and One Shilling for each mile after, and reasonable charges paid by

RICHARD BRANDT.

May 30. eo

☞ The above Negro Jack eloped from me better than twelve months past, and was brought home by one of Judge Washington's overseer's, with a pass and recommendation signed by Thomas Teat, Middle River Neck, Baltimore county, dated May 23, 1805. Jack then called himself *Thomas Harris.*

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentee, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;
The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 25 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills,
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of diforders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs.* Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills,
Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.
Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vinegar Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in bogsheads; paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen

March 27. 2aw

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